THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE FIRST FIVE DAYS.

Senator Sherman's Great Speech on the Electoral Count - Obligary Oratory Over Vice President Hendricks-The Norfolk Navy Yard Debate.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22.

When the committees were called for reports in the House on Friday Mr. Herbert, from the committee on naval affairs, reported back Mr. Boutelle's resolution of inquiry regarding the defacement of monument and the diamissal of Union soldiers at the Norfolk navy yard, together with an amendment extending the quiry to take in dismissals. In the navy vand and the light-house district during the erms of Mr. Whitney's immediate prede-

yard and the ingui-nouse district during the terms of Mr. Whitoey's immediate predecessors.

The debate was opened by Mr. Bontelle, who premised his direct speech upon the resolution with a remark calling attention to the fact that the first legislative act of the House had been the passage by unanimous consent of a bill removing the political disabilities of an ex-confederate who had waited more than twenty years before discovering a desire to be placed in the line of eligibility to an appointment under the executive department of the United States. In contrast with this he (Mr. Boutelle) had been taundingly informed that fifteen minutes of time was an ample allowance in which to present the case of the outrageous dismissal of disabled veterans of the Union army from the employment of the government, and the obliteration, debasement, and removal of inscriptions commemorative of the success of the Union army. He trusted that these facts, placed in juxtaposition, would prove more instructive to the country than any remarks be could offer.

The resolution he had introduced had related to allegations that an officer of the Tuited States government, at one of the navy yards of the government, at one of the navy yards of the government, at one of the navy yards of honorable inscriptions on cannon captured by the United States, and had caused to be removed from the dry dock a memorial tablet setting forth that it had been destroyed by the robels in 1862 and reconstructed in 1863. He did not understand that the facts had been in any way contradicted. On the contrary, he found that a Norfolk paper, whose editor was closely connected with this officer, had stated that Commandant Truston, in place of the navy yard he had found inscriptions intended to keep alive the bitter memories of civil strife, and had patriotically ordered them to be removed.

Mr. Boutelle sain he had a list of great making memorials growing up all

them to be removed.

Mr. Boutelle said he had a list of great Mr. Routelle said he had a list of great marble memorials growing up all over this land to perpetuate the cause of treason and rebellion. He would find that the only men who were memorialized and remembered in the Cor-coran Art Gallery were Robert E. Loe and Stonewall Jackson. These representations were not simply to keep alive the memory of great men, but were the representations of soldiers. They were depicted in full confederate uniform. Two years men when the Licens was considering an appropriation the House was considering an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the New Orleans Expostof \$1,000,000 for the New Orleans Exposi-tion, the people down there who were so anxious to have Union memorials abiliter-taed were erecting a monument thirty feet high to Robert E. Lee, the chief military head of the rebellion. There was no justice in the claim that a broad patriotism re-quired the obliteration of the records of the grandest triumph ever made for humanity since first the morning stars any together.

since first the morning stars sang together, [Applause on the Republicau side.] There were two statutes on the books dictating that in government appointments soldiers should be given a preference. These soldiers should be given a preference. These had not only been treated with contempt, but in the case of the Norfolk navy yard and custom house gallant, efficient, worthy, faithful public servants, who had followed the flag of their country across a hundred battle fields, had been turned out, that their places might be given to men who had fought to destroy the government.

Mr. G. D. Wise, of Virginia, was glad that he had an opportunity to make a state-

Mr. G. D. Wise, of Virginia, was glad that he had an opportunity to make a statement of facts, although he had hoped that the subject of this resolution would not have been discussed until information had been received from the Secretary of the Navy. The gentleman from Maine (Mr. Boutelle) on more than one occasion had sought to revive the passions and prejudices of the war. He (Mr. Wise) would examine how much of truth there was in the statement of these resolutions. The Secretary of the Navy was called upon to report if any tablet had been destroyed at the Norfolk navy yard which commem orated the fact that the dry dock at Portsmouth had been destroyed. He was glad of the opportunity to inform the gentleman from Maine that the dry dock at Portsmouth high never been destroyed. [Applause on the und never been destroyed. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The gentleman asked the Democratic side. The mentleium asked the Secretary of the Navy if inscriptions had been removed from cannon captured from the confederate army. He would inform the gentleman from Maine that no cannons with such inscriptions had ever been in the Pertsmouth navy yard. The gentleman from Maine wanted to know if a Union solder had been discharged and a confederate put in his place. He would inform the gentleman from Maine that the man who was discharged had never been in the Union

put in his place. He would inform the gentleman from Maine that the man who was
discharged had never been in the Union
army; had never been within a thousand
miles of a line of battle; had never heard the
music of a mints builet.

"Did he not render great service to his
country?" asked Mr. Boutelle. "No, sir,"
replied Mr. Wise. "He, sir, was in receipt
of a large salary in a homb-proof position,
while brave men fought the battles of their
country. The confederate, or the one whom
you allege was appointed on account of his
service in the confederate army, was appointed after a competitive examination,
and the man to whom you refer was removed for beastly intoxication."

"Your fellow-citizens of Maine are anxfeus to know if a confederate has been appolated in the Norfolk navy yard by this
administration. Have you forgotten that
during the Grant administration and durting the administration of Hayes and Arthur you sent the captain of the confedcrate guerillas, John S. Moaby, to represent the government of the United States
in a foreign country? [Applause on the
Democratic side.] Have you forgotten
that Longatreet, a confederate lieutenant
general, was selected by your Republican
noministration of the most important office
in Georgia? Why is it, I will ask the gentimm from Maine, that we have not heard in Georgia; Why is it, I will ask the gen-tleman from Maine, that we have not heard

a how about these appointments?"
"Does the grotteman desire a reply?" in-quired Mr. Boutelfa.
"No. sir!" exclaimed Mr. Wise, "go read the speech of the senator of the United States who, with all kindness, is, in the estispeech of the senator of the United its who, with all kindness, is, in the estition of the whole country, a better man by ourse. Go read the speech of Charles liner, of Massachusetts."

If Charles Sammer knew that his magnitude

unimous suggestion would be quoted by you for such a purpose he would turn in his grave," exclaimed Mr. Boutelle, and much

you for such a purpose he would turn in his grave," exclaimed Mr. Boutelle, and much confusion.

"The last words spaken by that great leader on his dying bed at McGregor," said Mr. Wise, "were the best tranked took that the closed his eyes on the world, believing that peace had returned to a distracted country. And yet and yet the halfs of Jeglishion are to be annoyed by the halfs of Jeglishion are to be annoyed by the backbiting of such men as the gentleman from Maine. Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say one word more to him, while we sit here and yote pensions to your soldiers."

"Our soldiers!" exclaimed Mr. Boutelle.

"Yes," replied Mr. Wise, "our soldiers. We are in the house of our fathers, and we have come to stay. While we are ready and willing to vote pensions to honorably discharged soldiers who served their country in time of war, we will never consent that it shall be held and proclaimed on high that one who happened to have been in the confederate army is forever disharred from the service of his country."

Mr. Wise's time had expired and Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, moved that It be extended. To this there was a storm of

Brumm, of Pennsylvania, moved that it be extended. To this there was a storm of equetions, and Mr. Wise took his seat.

The resolution as amended by the committee on naval affairs was then adopted.

MONDAY, JAN. 25. The Senate on Monday resumed the consideration of the electoral count bill, an l Mr. Morgan took the floor. He character-Ized Mr. Sherman's proposed amendm not as entirely new. It would usure, he said, into the hands of Congress a power that was not given to Congress by the constitution, and a power the exercise of which, under the proposed amendment, would tear down

and destroy one of the electoral boiles proand destroy one of the electoral bodies provided by the constitution. He could not see how the danger to the Senate could be decreased by having the seventy-six senators voting pell-well with the \$125\$ members of the House of Representatives. Could there be a more daring threat or greater danger to constitutional powers than the proposition brought forward by the senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), supported by the senator from New York (Mr. Evarts), when they declared the right of Congress to create an electoral body which the people had never chosen with reference to the choice of a President of the United States. The Edmunds bill, Mr. Morgan said, submitted the electoral returns to the two houses separately. Their disagreement would destroy the vote of a state only when there were two sets of returns. If asked why the vote shown by the two sets of returns should be destroyed, Mr. Morgan would reply: Because the fault of the state had made it necessary. But more than that Mr. Morgan fearlessly and frankly defended the direct course of rejecting the vote of a state in such case because it was the true course indicated in the constitution.

the true course indicated in the constitution.

The Senate, Mr. Morgan continued, had
been made the very citadel for the states,
to preserve for them, against all enemies,
the great function of electing a President
of the United States. He would not if he
could, either by legislation or constitutional amendment, lay hands on any part of
this great system of successive electoral
hedles provided by the constitution, with
their present wise adjustment. Personally
dir. Morgan would have preferred that the
remedy for the present difficulty should
take the form of a concurrent resolution,
agreed to in advance by both houses, as that
would keep the action of the houses of Congress free from the interference or control
of the executive, and would avoid the necessity of a President signing a bill in which he
would have a direct personal interest, as
likely to affect his own re-election. While
preferring a concurrent resolution, how-

preferring a concurrent resolution, how-ever, Mr. Morgan yielded his preference on the point of mere form, in order to secure a measure that would meet the approval of the Senate. The bill reported from the committee was worthy of the Senate, and he oped it would pass.
The Senate then adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 26. The announcement that the Senate would devote the day to the delivery of enlogies on ex-Vice President Hendricks Tuesday ufficed to attract a notable attendance, the gaileries being crowded to repletion, while numbers of ladies and gentlemen paced the corridors and passages outside awaiting a favorable opportunity to get within sound of the orators' voices. The great number

of the orators' voices. The great number of ladies present was one of the most notice-able and attractive features. Very little formal business was trans-acted prior to the opening of the main ex-ercises of the day, all that was done being

acted prior to the opening of the main exercises of the day, all that was done being
the announcement of certain executive
communications of no great importance.
After they had been properly referred Senstor Voorhees called up his resolutions in
regard to the death of Vice President Hendricks, and after their reading took the
floor and delivered an eloquent and emotional enlogy.

"For the eminent citizen of the republic," he said, "who laiely fell from his
place and who now sleeps in honor in the
traom of the state he loved so well, and
served so faithfully, we can do no more
than has already been done by tongue and
by every method which human affection
can inspire. The heavy drapery of woe
had darkened alike the public building, the
stately palace, and the humble home. The
proud colors of the Union have drooped at
half-mast throughout the United States
and in every civilized land beneath the sun.
Eloquence in the forum, and in the sacred
deek hea reight is rechest tributer to his even. half-mast throughout the United States and in every civilized land beneath the sun. Eloquence in the forum, and in the sacred desk, has paid its richest tributes to his exalted abilities and to his stainless character. The tolling bell, the mournful dirge, the booming, solemn minute gun, the nightly multitude of mourners, have all attended the funeral of Thomas A. Hendricks, and bome witness to the deep love and grief with which he was lowered into his last resting place. All the honors due to the most illustrious dead have been paid by the Chief Magistrate of the government, by the authority of the states, and by the unrestrained affection of the people. In the Senate, however, we may not be silent, even though the cup of honor to his memory is full and overflowing. In this exaited theater of action—here on this brillantly-lighted stage—he fulfilled his last official engagement and closed his long and commanding public career."

Then, in strong and graphic English, Mr. Voorheers reviewed the life and public services of Mr. Hendricks.

Mr. Spooner, while not believing that he could add to the effect of what had been said, desired as a native of Indiana to speak a word of tribute to the memory of the deceased. He was a man of strong convictions, and had little respect for those who were not. He had shown that above all things he was no "trimmer" in polities. Mr. Hendricks, said Mr. Spooner, "was heart and soul a Demoerat. He thoroughly believed in his party and in its principles. Indeed, I think, if he might give direction

heart and soul a Democrat. He thoroughly believed in his party and in its principles. Indeed, I think, if he might give direction to our words to-day, he would bid us say of him that he was a 'partisan' Democrat. He rightly thought that politics should be a matter of conviction, and that every man of firm political faith owed it to himself and to the country to be a partisan, in this at least, that he should labor carnestly in all fit ways best suited to his incutal make up and to his surroundings, to promote the success of the principle in which he believes. To him no political partisanship, honorable in its methods, was oftensive. In party he saw only the instrumentality through which. its methods, was offensive. In party he saw only the instrumentality through which, and through which alone, might be wrought out the triumph of his principles. In active, faithful, honorable party service he saw therefore, devotion to principle, not m relust for office. He believed that the party clothed by popular will with the responsibility of administration should everywhere intrust the execution of its policies to these who were in political sympathy with it, and who had at heart its continued and completed success. He believed that those of the ruling party who had done the most and sacrificed the most in honorable, most and sacrificed the most in honorable active effort should, if fit for public duty

, by that party, everywhere first called t e public service. "He had a tender feeling in his heart for the public service.

"He had a tender feeling in his heart for the man who, for twenty years, in sunshine and in storm, had led his party again and again to certain defeat; who had kept allye its organization in every state and county and town, and who, by unwavering allegisnee and effort, had made possible its ultimate success; and he could not brook, with any degree of patience, the suggestion, in the hour of his party's triumph, the such men should be reproachfully termed 'politicians,' and denied 'recognition least some political 'asshete' should say, 'It is a reward for party service.' The imputation that he was a spoilsman rather angered than grieved Mr. Hendricks, for he knew it came from those who had either been of a boatile camp, or, if of his own, had been wont to linger in the shade and slumber which he and 'the boys,' as he sometimes loved to call the party workers, had borne the heat and dust and butten of the battle. Spoilsman or not, he went down to his graye loved, trusted, and mouraed to his pollsman or not, he went down to his rave loved, trusted, and mourned by his arty; and I dare to believe that the elemen

grave loved, trusted, and mourned by his sarty; and I dare to believe that the element of party fealty which brought to him this epreach will not cause his memory to affer with the great mass of his opponents. "There is a melancholy comfort in the namor of his death," said Mr. Spooner, in onclusion. "He died as one night wish to hie who was as well prepared to die. God's inner touched him and he slept."

Mr. Vest took a melancholy pleasure in speaking of Mr. Hendricks's character here, where he first knew him and learned to love him as a friend. In Mr. Hendricks he had seen the linearnation of the vital spirit of our government—the sovereignty of the prople. He was nearer the hearts of the masses than any man of this time. He was a partisan in the highest and best sense of the term, because he believed that devoiton to party was necessary to the bust interests of his country. He had no respect for the political eatherticism which could not distinguish friend from foe. Asking and giving no quarter he did not aprinkle rosswater on the spenies of his party, or give sweetments to the wolves ready to apring at his throat. He had died and-derly, as falls the armed chieftain on some stricken field, and it was well. Better one pang, one throb, than weeks of slow decay. stricken field, and it was well. Better one pang, one throb, than weeks of slow decay. Pure in life, prepared for death, his career rounded and complete, crowned with the love and respect of his countrymen, and breathing with his latest words the name of one dearer to him than all cise, our leader passed into that shadowy realm where his expectant spirit awaiteth her coming.

coming.

Mr. Harrison, in seconding the resolutions offered by Mr. Voorhees, said he did not think that Mr. Hendricks's popularity had

culminated at the time of his death. He seemed to have been never more loved or esteemed by his political friends than just before his death. He was a man, the speaker and while love the House and country of having at least connived at a gross falsification of what country and while love the House and country of his second country of having at least country of his second country of having at least country of his second country of having a second country of having at least country of having at least country of his political friends than just before the House, and having at least country of having at least country of his political friends than just before the House and having at least country of having at least country of his political friends than just before the House, and having at least country of his political properties. estemed by his bolitical frients than just before his death. He was a man, the speaker said, of great political courage, and, while not aggressive as a leader, always met assault with force and skill. He had never imade his leadership offensive by too open an assertion or display of it. His oratory was persuasive, his skyle clear and lucid, and, if he did not win his adversary over, always left him kindly disposed. The speaker paid a high compliment to Mr. Hendricks's legal ability. He always argued, he said, as a lawyer should. In his private life he was a man above reproach, strong in human sympathy and loving the charms of home. "He had been blessed in his married life," said Mr. Harrison, he conclusion; "the wife whom he wooed and wed in his young manhood walked with him in love and affection to the end. 'The bridat yow hath been kept—till death do us part.'"

The resolutions in memoriam were agreed to, and, as a further evidence of respect for the memory of its late presiding officer, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Harrison, at 5:10 p. m., adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27. The bill to create a state out of that por-tion of the territory of Dakota lying south of the 46th parallel was taken up in the Senate vesterday and a debate inaugurated that promises to be lengthy, interesting, and instructive. Prior thereto the Senate had disposed of quite a lot of memorials and resolutions and debated at some length the bill to divide the Sioux reservation in Dakota and secure a relinquishment of the Indian title to a part thereof. The pending question was an amendment offered by Mr. Harrison to protect the rights of persons who had located on the land between the

who had located on the land between the date of President Arthur's executive order admitting settlers to it and the date of President Cleveland's proclamation ordering such settlers off the reservation.

The debate on the amendment was participated in by Senutors Ingalis, Teller, Jones, of Arkanses, and Dawes, but the bill went over without action.

The electoral bill was then laid before the Senate, but its consideration was postponed until Monday on account of the absence of Mr. Edmunds and other senators who desire to discuss its provisions.

Mr. Edmunds and other senators who desire to discuss its provisious.

Mr. Harrison then called up the bill for the admission of Dakota. The bill having been read, Mr. Harrison addressed the Senate in its support. He agreed that the work of admitting a new state to the Union was a very important one, while on the other hand, the interests of the people of the territories could not be ignored. He agreed that the United States should insist on certain preliminary conditions as to population, territory, &c., but when those conditions existed he believed we were bound, as well by moral right as by treaty stipulations, to admit as a state a people and territory situated as were the people and as well by moral right as by treaty stipulations, to admit as a state a people and territory situated as were the people and
territory of Dakota. The ordinance
of 1787, which had been extended to the
area covered by the present territory of Dakota, provided for the admission of states
from time to time out of such a ea; the
provisions of the treaty of 1802 with France,
which ceded the territory to the United
States, also provided for the admission of
states from the ceded territory as fast as
population 222 circumstances should warrant. But we did not need to appeal to
treaties and ordinances in support of a
proposition so plain. No man could suppose that the descendants of the men who
in 1770 complained of the appointment of
the officials by others than themselves
would long be content with the treatment
of their affairs as territorial and colonial.
We should remember who these people were
who inhabited this territory of Dakota.
They had been, until lately, citizens of the
several states, and had exercised all the privleges of citizenship. They, therefore, knew
how yellowled was previous of the province of the privale was the provinces of the one to the most of the most of the control of the c

for admission. Could we not get rid of this old "pairing" system? It grew out of slavery and ought to have died with slavery. Every territory should be admitted on the bests of its own conditions. Dakota had, by its proposed constitution, made ample provision for the perpetual

Dakota had, by its proposed constitution, made ample provision for the perpetual maintenance of public schools, and had made a compact with the United State forever securing religious liberty to all residents of the proposed state.

South Dakota had made herself fully and lawfully ready, and now stood at the door of Congress, asking for admission to the Union.

As to whether a preliminary 'enabling' act by Congress was necessary before a state could be similited to the Union, Mr. Harrison contended that no such act was necessary. He reviewed the cases of states already admitted without such act. In the case of Tennessee, he said the new state sent a copy of its constitution to the President of the United States (then George Washington) without waiting for any act of Congress, but with a simple notice that on a certain day the state government would go into operation. President Washington had seen no disrespect in such notice, and no sign of secession in it.

Mr. Harrison, in reply to Mr. Butler, gave as the names of the states on whose cases he relied as precedents for the method of admission proposed in the case of Dakota, Tennessee, Michigan, California, Iowa, Fiorida, Arkansas, and Oregon.

Mr. Harrison concluded with the remark that the people of Dakota, not cringingly, but respectfully, requested to be allowed to participate with the other states of the Union in all the privileges of American citizenship. As to whether a preliminary "enabling"

nion in all the privileges of American

Union in all the privileges of American citizenship.

Mr. Butier then took the floor to reply, but gave way to Mr. Morrill for a motion to go into executive seasion. The motion being agreed to the Senate, at 4:29 p. m., went into executive seasion, and at 4:50, when the doors were reopened, adjourned. A smile ran through the House yesterday at 12:30 p. m., when the chaptain in his opening prayer returned thanks that "our silver and gold have been multiplied," and the silver men protended to see in the fact that silver had been placed before gold, an indication that the religious portion of the community was in favor of a double standard.

Mr. Boutelle, of Manne, rising to a question of privilege, quoted from the remarks

Mr. Boutelle, of Manue, rising to a quasition of privilege, quoted from the remarks made some days ago by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, denying that the dry dock at Norfolk had ever been destroyed.

Mr. Cabell, of Virginia, called attention to the fact that his colleague was not in the House, to which Mr. Boutelle replied that what he bad to say was simply in vindication of himself, and had nothing to do with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise). the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise). He did not intend to attack any gentleman in that gentleman's absence. The remarks which be had quoted had been telegraphed all over the country, and his (Mr. Boutelle's) statement to the contrary had been widely animal-verted man.

animadverted upon.
Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, made the point of order that the gentleman had not stated anything which entitled him to the floor on a question of personal privilege. Mr. Equielle, in speaking to the point of order, rejeated that animalversions had been made upon his intelligence and veorder, repeated that animadversions had been made upon his intelligence and ve-racity. He did not exaggerate in saying that a number of publications had assumed that the statement be made had convicted

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

ought to be a matter of familiar listory. In vindication of his veracity, of his good faith as a member of the House, in the vindication of the representations made by him, he desired to have printed in the Record some brief citations satting forth the fact of the destruction of the Norfolk navy yard by the rebels on the 10th and 11th of May, 1869.

After some further discussion as to Mr. Boutelle's right to proceed, the speaker beld that he was not so entitled, as nothing that had been said by Mr. Wise attributed any improper motiva to Mr. Boutelle.

Mr. Viele, of New York, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to sid in the erection of a monument to Gen. U. S. Grant in New York city. Committee of the whole. A WEEK'S WORK OF THE GENERAL AS-SEMBLY SUMMARIZED.

Proceedings and Gossip Thereupon—The Coupons, Local Option, and Other Matters of State Interest Discussed or Decided Upon.

RICHMOND, Jan. 24.-Senator Keiner, chairman of the finance committee, admits that the affairs of the state have been so woefally mis-managed that Virginians are becoming disrustful of each other.

The squate adopted a resolution asking the

managed that virginans are occoming use trustful of each other.

The senate adopted a resolution asking the finance committee to consider the question of permitting the counties to lay and collect taxes for their own government. This project is intended to force the bondholders to fund under the Riddleberger acts, for with such a law in force the state would practically have no treasury, and coupons would be worthless.

The house committee on roads finally, Starrday, reported the railroad commission bill, striking out the thirteenth section to which the milroads objected. The bill without this section makes it correspond with the Mayachassett in a treatment of the resolution of the senate will present a report in favor of revoking the convicts are being worked on shoes and tobacco to the penitentiary here.

If these contracts he revoked, antis will follow, and the prison will again become a harden upon the texpayers, instead of paying something into the treasury.

The remate passed bills for the relief of Win, Chilton, of Lancaster, W. H. Cole, of Halffax; O. B. Thomas, of Furvanna, and the treasury of Alleghary county.

The house passed no bills faturday. A nameter of tills write presented and referred.

In the house Shr. Dunion spoke marry two hours in lavor of turning out Mr. Jones, incoming the contests. There was no interest taken in the specify and the spoken has the house committee reported in favor of Jones.

The governor has appointed Dr. James D. Watson, of Richmond, physician to the penitentiary in the place of 1r. Jones, who is the best physician the institution ever had, but he is a Republican and had to go.

The effort to reduce the salaries of county and city school superintendents was defeated by the senate committee, but the senate recommitted the matter for further consideration.

High school superintendents was defeated by the senate committee, but the senate recommitted the matter for further consideration. of the whole.

The house then resumed in the morning them the bill for the voluntary retirement hour the bill for the voluntary retirement of certain naval officers.

After a breezy bit of debate Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, moved to recommit the bill, pending which, Mr. Warner, of Onto, moved to lay the bill on the table. The latter motion was lost—yeas 105, nays 157—but before the motion to recommit was put the morning hour expired.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill declaring forfeited cartain land grants to the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisans to nid in the construction of railroads. This bill is identical with that passed by the House in the forty-eighth Congress, but the committee on

with that passed by the House in the fortycighth Congress, but the committee on
public lands recommends an amendment
excepting the Gulf and Ship Island road, of
Mississippl, from the operation of the bill.
The amendment of the committee excepting the Gulf and Ship Island road was rejected—yeas S3, nays 178.

Mr. Holman, of Indians, offered an
amendment that the lands reserved to the
public domain shall be subject to entry and
settlement under the provisions of the
bomestead law only provided, however,
that if sales of any such lands have heretofore been made by the United States such
sales are hereby confirmed.

sales are hereby confirmed.

The amendment was adopted, and the bill, as amended, passed.

The House then, at 4:55, adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 28.
Thursday's session of the Senate was

The debate then closed, and the bill went over till 2 o'clock to-day, at which hour Mr. Vest will have the Boor. A message was received from the President transmitting further information received from the United States minister to Belgium in relation to the action of the Belgium government in concluding its adhesion to the monetary union of the Latin states.

The message was referred to the committee on linance.

Another message from the President was received, transmitting a communication

received, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting draft of a proposed amendment to the act ratifying an agreement with the Crow Indians in Montana for the purpose of increasing the annual payments, under

Crow Indians in Montana for the purpose of increasing the annual payments, under that agreement, and reducing the number thereof in order that sufficient means may be provided for establishing them in their individual allotments.

This message was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

A message from the House of Representatives amounted the flow Representatives amounted the flow Representatives amounted the flow flow.

ves announced the death of Hon. Reuben lwood, late a member of that body from the state of Illinois.
The Senate then, at 4:15 p. m., on motion

tee on expenditures in the War Depart.

Mr. Gilson, of West Virginia, from the

also called on for a statement of balances as shown by the books of their departments.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabams, from the com-

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, from the committee on militery affairs, reported a bill suthorizing the President to restore officers to the army in certain cases, applying to the case of Fitz-John Porter.

In the morning hour the House, on motion of Mr. Dingley, of Maine, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, in the chair) on the bill reported by the shipping committee to abolish certain fees for services to American vessels.

Mr. Dingley stated that the committee was unaximous in reporting the bill, and

Air. Dingley stated that the continuous was unanimous in reporting the bill, and that no fees were interfered with except those which all the members of the committee were agreed should be abolished.

Pending action the hour of I o'clock arrived, and the committee having risen, the House proceeded to the consideration of appropriate resolutions touching the death of Representative Heuben Eliwood, of Illinois.

ments on the Dakota question marked its progress; one being Sonator Buttler's speech in opposition to the committee bill, and in support of his abbattute, and the other Senator Wilson's, of Iowa, in advocacy of the bill. Both speeches were carefully prepared, and read from manneriph. Prior to entering upon consideration of the Dakota bill the Senate disposed of the usual crop of memorials and resolutions. A lot of the senate disposed of the usual crop of memorials and resolutions. A lot of the senate disposed of the usual crop of memorials and resolutions. A lot of the senate disposed of the usual crop of memorials and resolutions. A lot of the senate disposed of the usual crop of memorials and resolutions. A lot of the senate disposed of the usual crop of memorials and resolutions. A lot of the senate not very interesting, though two able arguments on the Dakota question marked its progress; one being Senator Butler's speech in opposition to the committee bill, and in

"Herestree, That the committee on finance be requested to consider the expediency of a measure to increase the compensation of county and city treasurers on all tax bills not exceeding 21 and remaining uppaid on the 1st day of December of each year."

Dr. Row, of Orange, introduce1 a bill in the house to appropriate \$1,500 toward erecting a suitable inclosure around the monument of ex-President Madison in Orange county.

Mr. Sebrell, of Southampton, has introduced a bill to change the name of the Franklyn agricultural and Medical Society.

Mr. Sebrell, of Southampton, has introduced a bill to change the name of the Franklyn agricultural and Medical Society.

Senators Jones and Causey were appointed a committee on the part of the senate to visit the Virginia Military Institute and make an examination of the books of the institution.

Dr. Thaxion, of Farmville; Dr. Beadles, of Danville, and Br. Chewing, of Fredericksburg, were before the committee on general laws to-day to advecte the nassenge of the bill introduced by Senator Edyson to regulate the practice of dentistry.

The committee appointed to investigate the silication of the Williamsburg Asylvan will leave for Williamsburg to morrow morning.

Senator Gaines, of Nottoway, introduced a bill to place the inmates of insore asylvans moder the restection of the laws by securing to them their postal rights. The bill was referred to the committee on public institutions and education.

Mr. Miller, of Manchester, introduced a bill to Incorporate the Merchants and Manchester.

and entertions. Mr. Miller, of Manchester, introduced a bill to incorporate the Merchanis and Mechanics Isine, located in the city of Manchester.

Bicuston, Jan. 25.—Local option came up as the special order in the house and was considered at great length without final action, Party lines on this measure are closely drawn. Messus, Mays and Martin, Republicate, favor the bill, and Mr. A. Pulkerson and other Domocrats oppose the measure now because the state is that in a financial condition to adopt it. This amouncement, coming from Mr. Pulkerson, who is a member of the special delit committee, does not show that he has much faith in the effort now making to adord Virginia relief from the tax receivable compons by foreign bendholders to find at once. The effort was made in the house to-day to get all the fun possible out of the argument on local option, but the friends of the measure did not appreciate it as necessary or becoming.

The liquor denlers of the sate are fully alive to the danger to which they are exposed by the local option bill, and are represented here in force.

There is no new movement with the Knights The Senate then, at 4:15 p. m., on motion of Mr. Cullom, out of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

The session of the House was short and without substantial legislative results. Mr. Weaver, by consent, introduced a bill to organize the territory of Oklahoma, allot homesteads therein to Indians in severalty, and open up unoccupied lands to actual settlers. Mr. Robertson offered resolutions for an investigation of the signal service laurent, which were referred to the committee on expenditures in the War Depart-Mr. Gilson, of West Virginia, from the committee on expenditures in the Depart-ment of Justice, reported a resolution call-ing on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report of all balances due to and from the United States as shown by the books of the offices of register and sixth anditor of the treasury from 1789 to 30th of June, 1885. The Secretary of War and Postmaster General are also called on for a statement of balances,

force.

There is no new movement with the Knights of Labor, but to-morrow will develop something new, as their bills were postponed.

In the senate to day a number of bills were introduced and referred, but no business of interest was transacted. As a matter of fact the sewion of the legislature is now two-thirds gone, and the members are seriously asking one another what they have done. The bill giving H. H. Alexander, of Washington, pay for his work in the Chuyrius case fatled to get up to-day in the house.

The defination hand tax bill was discussed. n the house. c delinquent land tax bill was discussed me time in the senate by Messrs stubbs for some time in the senate by Mosers Stubbs and Staples.

In the house to-day the following bills were presented and referred: To browise for the inspection of buttler, lard, and cheese; to provide a better system of indexing deed books; to amend the tax laws so as to charge every thentrical company \$1 for each performance, or \$10 a week.

There Are a Few Druggists

Who care more to make a large profit on a perilices article than to wait for the prosperit that to limitally results from honest dealing. These are the men who, when asked for a limitally results from the saked for a limital profit of the saked Illinois.
After eulogistic addresses by Measrs, Hopkins, Henderson, Fitt, Dunham, Adams, of Illinois: Tillman, of South Carolina; Peters, of Kansas, and McMillan, of Tennessee, the House, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, at 2:30 adjourned. WASHINGTON SOCIETY DIRECTORY. Clubs, &c.

VIRGINIA STATE NEWS.

L. E. Finck has purchased the Clarksville It is now ascertained that Moody and Sankey will be in Lynchburg April 13, 14, and 15.

Halifax county is reported delinquent \$16,000 on the land tax, which represents 1,385 different tracks of land.

Parties charged with crime can now tes-tify in their own behalf, as the bill has been signed by Gov. Lee, and it is now a law. James Barron Hope, editor of the Norfolk Landmark, has been appointed superintend-ent of public schools for the city of Nor-folk.

folk.

A King George correspondent of the Frederickshurg Acres says that that county sends more lunatics to the asylums than any other county in the state.

Blacks and Whites, Nottoway county, will soon be no more. The name of the depot has been, and that of the postoffice will soon be, changed to Blackstone. The death of Miss Bettle Randolph Mc-line, daughter of the venerable Col. Sherwin McRae, of Richmond, is the first death that has occurred in that family for fifty years.

county, is prominently spoken of as a can-didate for Congress to succeed the Hon. Geo. C. Cabell, of the fifth district of Vir-There are 226 fruit (apple and peach) dis-tilleries in the second district (Richmond) of Virginia, producing about 33,000 gallons per annum, on which the revenue tax is second.

Hon. B. B. Munford, of Pittsylvania

Mrs. Virginia Carmichael, widow of the ste Richard H. Carmichael, sr., of Freder-ckaturg, died at the residence of Mrs. Neille Carmichael, in that city, on Thursday

norning last. John L. Schoolcraft, president of the Virginia Association of Amateur Oarsoren, has called a meeting, to be held in Richmond on the 2d of March, to select the place for the next state regutta.

The "Ladies' Memerial Committee" of Stanton, to aid in raising a portion of the \$25,000 intended for the monument to Stonewall Jackson, have effected a thorough organization. Mrs. Jed Hotchkiss is president.

Cent.

The board of visitors of Blacksburg College, at a meeting lately held in Richmond, resolved to reorganize the college on the 23d of March. The board of visitors will meet in Richmond March 23 at the Exchange Judge Holladay, of the chancery court of

Judge Holladay, of the chancery court of Richmond, has removed Thomas Potts as receiver of the Gallego Mills Manufacturing Company, and appointed Wm. Ellyson, a rising young lawyer of Richmond, in his place.

The merchants of Lynchburg are opposed to the abolition of the office of flour inapactor. Merchants in Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, and other cities in the state have had meetings favoring the abolition of the office. the office.

Charles W. Fulkerson, a page in the senate, and son of Hon. L. D. Fulkerson, member of the house of delegates from Leccounty, has, through Mr. Trigg, member of Congress from the ninth district, received an appointment to West Point.

The English steamer South Cambria re-The English steamer South Cambria re-ports that while beaving anchor at Newport News a few days ago the crew hauled up the howspirt of a man-of-war, supposed to le that of the Congress, which was sunk exactly in that position by the Merrimac in 1860.

in 1862.

W. J. Shelbourne, jr., a law student at the University of Virginia, dropped dead on Wednesday morning. He was on his way to a lecture when death came. Last session he bore off the orator's medal of the Waehington Literary Society, and was recarded as a young man of fine promise. His parents reside at Christiansburg.

The New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad has traugurated a fast freight line which almost rivals in speed the passenger traffic. The train leaves Norfolk at 11 a.m., reaching Philadelphia at 1 a.m. and New York at 5 a.m. the same day. The great advantage of this route for shipping perishable freight, such as oysters, fish, game, vegetables, &c., will be very great.

game, vegetables, &c., will be very great.

The historic property known as "Jackson Mila," in Lewis county, W. Va., is advertised to be sold at auction. This is the place where Stonewall Jackson spent the days of his boyhood with his nucle. Cummings Jackson. He lived there when he was appointed constable for Lewis county, and that was his home when he left for Washington and obtained his appointment to West Point.

Twenty-seven seamen have deserted from the crew of the United States steamer Dol-phin since her arrival at the Norfolk navy yard. The men complain that the ship is overcrowded, and their accommodations are so uncomfortable that they will not put no with such disconnected from the proposed re so uncomionance and any with such discomfort during the proposed or use to the West Indies. This board of laspectors appointed by the Secretary will be on board from Norfolk to New York.

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, declaring the sample merchants' law of the state of Michigan unconsiliutional, does not effect the state of Virginia in any way. The state of Michigan taxed non-resident sample merchants, but required no tax of the resident merchant, thereby making a discrimination. In Virginia a resident merchant has to pay the same tax for his traveling salesmen as a non-resident. The recent decision of the United States

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, decising the sample merchants' law of the state of Michigan unconsiltational, does not effect the state of Virginia in any way. The state of Michigan unconsiltational, does not effect the state of Virginia in any way. The state of Michigan unconsiltational, does not effect the state of Virginia a resident merchant has to pay the same tax for his traveling salesmen as a non-resident.

An interesting sult for damages has just been decided in the circuit court at Danville. In March, 1883, Mr. John S. Reynolds jumped from a train on the Pittsylvania and Franklin road, a branch of the Virginia a resident merchant has the claimed \$30,000 damages for the injuries sustained. The plaintiff was a fireman on the train, and was on the engine at the time of the accident. It was claimed by him that the accident was due to the bad condition of the road at that point and to be neglect of the exogeneer in running at a dangerous rate of speech. After hearing the case fully argued, the jury brought in a verdict for \$15,000 damages.

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will meet in the city of Richmond early in May next. The last time the conference assembled to that which meets in May. The latter will be emposed of about \$80 ciercal and lay delegates. Among the latter will be some of the meets in May. The latter will be composed of about \$80 ciercal and lay delegates. Among the latter will be some of the most prominent men in the south, including Secretary of the Interface of the respective of the secandary of the same time in the south, including Secretary of the Interface of the respective of the respective of the secandary of the secandary of the result from any control of the respective of the secandary of the secandary of the secandary of the conference will remain in session three of four weeks. The sessions are expected to be unusually interesting.

Virginia French Spollation Claims.

Virginia French Spollation Claims. The report of Hon. James O. Broadhead and S. P. Tuck, who were appointed by the Secretary of State last May to make a search of the records of the French prize ourts for documents relating to claims of American citizens for spoliations com

American citizens for spolistions committed by the French prior to the 31st of July, 1801, has just been printed. The commissioners report having discovered documents relating to more than three hundred american vessels captured and confiscated by French cruisers. Of the number reported the following may be of interest to many of our Virginia readges:

Apollo, Capt. Benjamin Parker, captured by the Amidee in 1794, while bound from Norfolk to Vigo, laden with grain and flour. Commerce, of Alexandría, captured in 1759. The amount realized by the sale of the ship and cargo is stated at 720,316 reals. Spanish money. (A real is 19) cents.)

John and James, Capt. James Johnson, cargo balonged to Archibald Finges, and ship to George Morrison, both of Peteralury, Va. Cargo, 12,000 staves and 450 hogsbeeds of tobacco. Captured in 1793.

James and Wildam, Capt. Nicholas Mounycount, captured 1705 from Norfolk, Va. Gwned in Baltimore.

John, of Alexandría, Capt. John Clark, captured 10 1708.

when in Baltimore. John, of Alexandria, Capt. John Clark, iptured in 1793. Kragerve, Capt. Peter Kinch, captured in

1703, vessel released, but cargo hald, con-sisting of 563 hogsheads of tobacco from Dumfries, Va.
Maria, of Norfolk, Capt. Aaron Jeffrey, captured in 1709, with 170 hogsheads of to-bacco and 8,100 stayes on board. Sally, of Alexandria, captured in 1707. No other particulars. . .

The missing link has at last been farm t. Dr. Samuel G. Cox. B. D., of Washington, D. C., says that while Bed Star Gough Cure has no optates and is safe, it has more efficarly than chugh mixtures which contain parecites.

MR. SYMPS'S SILVER SPEROIL THE FARM FOOD SUPPLY. A Remarkable Malden Effort by the

New Congressman from Colorado.

The silver speech which Hon. George (

Symes, of Colorado, so Ingeniously colated into the debate in the

A FORECAST OF COMMISSIONER COL-MAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

All the Crops Reported in an Encouraging Condition Except Potatoes-The Cotton Yield Only Medium-A Decrease in Wheat Area-

The annual report of Gov. Colman, commissioner of agriculture, is now in the hands of the public printer, and will prob-ably be ready for issue next week. Among other interesting and important facts and cummaries it will state that the season has

been a full average one of productiveness.

It is the first in five years past to give an average yield of corp, after a previous period of six years, of twenty-six bushels to the acre. The present season's rate exceeds this average about half a bushel per acre.

this average about half a busiel per acre.

Cats, allied to corn in uses and governed in price more or less by the supply of maize, also made a high record in the season's reports of coulltion, slowing the largest area and greatest volume of production ever before recorded. Barley is a medium crop and buckwheat above the average.

Wheat suffered worse from winter killing than in any fermor experience of the department. On the basis of the area seeded the yield was only 9.2 bushels; on the area harvested, deducting the abandoned and replanted areas which were larger than ever before, the yield averages 10.4 per acre. The loss was not material in the northern belt. Michigan, the highest latitude in which winter wheat is grown, suffered less than usual and made a large crop. The strikace was well covered with snow until into April. There was some protection in portions of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, and a comparatively good crop on a limited area of these states. The central beit, between 35 and 46 degrees of latitude, reactived the full effect of the winter's severity. The algue of injury were visible even in some 6f the extreme southern states.

Cetton has made a medium crop. Other

loss attracted widespread attention from its radical and rather novel argument. Mr. Symes was addressing the Home on a resolution offered by himself that it would be make the expedient, and prepadical to the make the enterpedient, and promoted a prosperity of the country to suspend the coinage of alver. The first proposition discussed was the statement made that aliver would not circulate. He held that silver could not be put into circulate. He held that silver could not be put into circulation unless the Secretary of the Treasury paid out that coin in meeting the demands upon the treasury. He said the pensioners, the soldiers and saliors, and the government employes had never refused to necept silver for wages of amounts due them. He said it was a false precience for Mr. Manning to say that it was impossible to put silver in circulation. It outstands to the control of the ordinary expenses of the government had been paid in silver there would be no surplus in the treasury.

Last August there was an effort made on the nart of the incommentalists of the cast to get up a panic spaint silver. They said the gold in the treasury was failing below its limit. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury show that on the silver of July last there was in the industry fills of August there was net of the cast to get up a panic spaint silver. He said to the reasury that of August there was net of the silver of the secretary of the Treasury shows that on the Belt of July last there was in the industry fills of August there was net of the silver, beings total of net gold in the treasury was fail, so that there was in the industry fills of August there was net of the silver, being a total of net gold on the resoury was cash are a legal tender for all so-called gold obligations. It is firstly as a seal of the silver was silver, and the properly of the contracts make in pursuance of them, create any gold obligations. It is the silver was a cash of the Laited States, pased by their representatives in Congress, are to be entitled winter's everity. The signs of injury were visible even in some of the extreme southern states.

Cotton has made a medium crop. Other principal crops have enjoyed conditions that favored a medium yield, excepting potatoes, which suffered very generally and very seriously by rot in the latter part of the season.

The area of maize was 73,120,150 acres, an increase of 5 per cent. over that of last year. The yield is 26.5 bushels per acre, against 25.8 last year. The product of corn is 1,025,170,000 bushels, against 1,735,752,000 hast year, an increase of 140,648,000 bushels or 7.8 per cent. The average valuation is 22.8 cents per bushel and the aggregate value is 2635,675,630.

Full returns from the wheat crop show a decline of 20 per cent. from the aggregate of last year, a reduction in harvested acres of more than 5,000,000 acres and an average value increased from 65.7 cents to 77.1 cents per bushel. The total acreage of wheat was 34,130,246 acres, the total yield 357,112,000 bushels, and the aggregate value \$275,350,000.

The area of oats was enlarged by substitution for that of wheat destroyed, and the entire increase over last year; a estimated at 22,753,630 acres, as against 21,300,917 last year, an increase of 7 per cent. The estimated yield is 27,9 bushels per acre, the average price is 28,5 cents per bushel, and the total yield 629,469,000 bushels, aggregating in value \$179,531,550.

Rye, buckwheat, and bariey averaged fair crops, being each a few points below last year's yield.

Potatoes were very generally and very seriously injured in all the noted potatogrowing states. An unusually small crop is the result, and high prices are predicted, especially should the stock of winter-stored potatoes prove unsound.

Protecting Butter in England. The following bill, suggested by Mr. Geo. Barham, of the Dairy Supply Company, Limited, was laid before the council of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, at their meeting on Jan. 5, and referred to the consideration of a special committee. The

leading provisions are as follows:
2. The word "butter," as used in this act,
shall mean such article made from the milk of the cow alone, unmixed with any other fat, oil, or other oleaginous substance what-

receive an accumulation of the dearer money from the other countries less rich and less prosperous.

The arguments in favor of demonetization from 1870 to 1873 were mostly based upon the fact that silver dollars were intrinsically worth to much more than gold dollars they were bought up, experted, or used in the arry, and practically kent out of circulation.

"Mr. Chairman," he continued, "from this it seems the monomodallists demonetized the silver dollar in 1873, for the reason that its builtion value was so much greater than the gold dollar that it could not be kept in circulation. After the demonetization, by reiss in of which silver depreciated in value, these same supporters of the single gold sandard opposed lemonetization for the reason that the builton value of the silver dollar had become so much less than the gold dollar that it would not cliculate or bo received by the psoule. When they are suspension of comage, for this reason they seek to take advantage of their own wrong, " " We are the greatest silver producing nation. We are a great debtor nation. All our great industrial and material interests demand bimetallism for our prosperity. The nations having a single gold anderical interests demand bimetallism for our prosperity. The nations having a single gold anderical interests are already developed. They are seeking an outlet for their accumulated capital. They seek to invest large quantities of money in the United States and to derive large fixed incomes and revenues therefrom, which come from our labor and productive property. The interests of the money of desires in these countries demand that one half the money of the world should be demone-trad, so as greatly to appreciate the value of all the other had and depreciate the value of the other securities of the other had and of the other had and of the other had and depreciate the value of all the other had and depreciate the value of the fat, oil, or other oleaginous substance whatsoever.

3. On and after the 1st of January, 1887,
all compounds of butter and fat, or of
various fats without butter, or of any substances of a fatty, greasy, or oleaginous
nature, sud latended to be sold for human
consumption, shall be called by names
clearly and entirely distinguishable from
the word "butter," and from any compound modification or derivation of that
word, and no adjectival or explanatory
word shall be coupled with the word
"butter," so as to enable the vender of an
article not exclusively "butter," to sell the article not exclusively "butter" to sell the same as a variety or description of that productive property and innor, and add to the arridens of the debtor."

In the years 1674-5-9, it was represented that the product of the Constock mines was all diver, and the people generally supposed from

lzid, so as greatly to appreciate the value of the other half and depreciate the value of all

At least three men on the average jury are one to disagree with the rest just to show that they got minds of their own, but there no disagreement among the women as to the petils of Dr. Herre's 'Favorite Prescription.'

here is a fir. Firece's rewrite Prescription. They are all unantimors in pronouncing it the lost remedy in the world for all those chronic diseases, weaknesses, and complaints peculiar to their s.x. It transforms the pale, haggard districted woman into one of sparkling health, and the ringing laugh again "reigns supreme" in the happy household.

A Tender Subject.

---The Hotel Arno, Sixteenth street northwest, one block from Langette square, is the most elegant fitted private hotel this side of New York, and the prices are lower for the accom-modations than can be obtained in Washing-

Cerraling Democratic Cranks.

article not exclusively "butter" to sell the same as a variety or description of that article.

4. All persons selling any such compounds as above named under the title of "butter-ne" or "American butter," or any other term, &c., shall, upon conviction, be liable in a penalty, to be by summary process before a magistrate.

5. All manufactories of fatty, greasy, or olenginous substances intended for human consumption situate within the United Kingdom shall be registered.

8. No substance of a compound of the kind intended to be described in the third section of this net shall be manufactured or imported into this country unless branded with margarine or the special name other than butter under which it is sold, such branding to be performed by the inland revenue officers at a small fee per package.

11. All wholesale butter merchants and dealers in other fats or compounds of fats for human consumption shall in every case state clearly on their invoice whother it is butter or any substance or compound above specified, which is intended to be sold, and no trade usage or custom shall be haid to allow the use of any initials, figures, signs, or abtraviations in substitution for the word "butter," where butter is sold, or of the name of the substance or compound, where such substance or compound assold.

12. No wholesale merchant or dealer selling, on an invoice drawn contrary to the provisions of the above section, shall be entitled to recover from the purchaser on such invoice the value of the butter, substance, or compound intended to be sold, but on proof of such invoice being contrary to the provisions of the above section, shall be entitled to recover from the purchaser on such invoice the value of the butter, substance, or compound intended to the sold, but on proof of such invoice being contrary to the provisions of the above section, shall be entitled to recover from the purchaser on such invoice the value of the botter, substance, or compound intended to be so sold.

13. It shall not be lawful for any perso

range. 15. All retail sellers of substances as

butter, which are not butter as defined by the act, and all sellers of such substances without specific name or description at-tached, shall not be allowed to plead ig-norance, inadvertence, or mistake in de-fense, &c.

He Misunderstood It.

"Have you seen the last Century, Mr. Hodges?" asked Maudie Flighty, who takes as interest in literary matters, of the old gentleman the other day.

"Dear me, no!" replay.

"Dear me, no!" replay that idea in your head? I was born in 1814." Old Mrs. Hayseed, reading from a news-paper—In the new play at the Third Avenue Theater, New York, the heroine of the place wears nothing but a simple rosebud in her hair. Mr. Hayseed—Gosh!

They Don't Appreciate Massachusetts.

(Louisyille Courier-Journal (Dem.)]

"The future of Massachusetts belongs to
the Democratic party," asserts the Boston
Globe. It is tucky for the Democratic
party that this is not all that belongs to it.

A Mystery.

A Mystery.

How the human system over recovers from the bad effects of the nauseous medicines often them to be suppositive relief of dyspepsia. liver complaint, constipation, rhe umainam, and other allments is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicines is acareely less than that caused by disease. If they wao are weak, billious, dyspeptic, constipated, or theumait would offener be guided by the experience of livalids who have thoroughly tested Hostetler's Stomach Bitters they would in every instance obtain the species and derivable from rational medication. This medicine is a scarching and at the same time a thoroughly sate remotly, derived from vegetable sources, and passessing in consequence of its basis of pure spirite, preperites as a machinian simulant not to be Sund in the fary local bitters and simulants often resorted to by the debilitated, dyspeptic, and languid. (Macon Telegraph (Dem.).]

If public opinion is not strong enough to correct the evil the next Democratic national convention should take occasion to head off these free trade and free lunch conspiracies under the guise of calebration of St. Jackson's day.

Nervous Debilitated Men. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's celebrated Voltate Bell, with electric suspensory appliances for the specify relief and permanent cure of nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles; also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to beauth, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incarred, liturated pamphlets, with full information, torms, &c., mailed free by addressing Vollate Boil Company, Marshall, Mich.